Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

prophase or telophase. The spindle is a cytoplasmic structure; even the part within the limits of the nuclear membrane does not come from the network surrounding the nucleolus, but grows in from the outside.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Illinois River sand region.—In connection with the work of the Illinois Biological Station on the Illinois River at Havana, a brief survey was made of certain waste sandy areas in the neighborhood. The botanical survey was made by H. A. GLEASON,[16] whose results have now been published. The ecological factors of these peculiar areas are discussed, and four plant associations are presented. Under prairie formation the three associations are the "bunch-grass," the "blow-sand," and the "blowout;" while the single representative of the forest formation is the black-jack oak association. A list of the plants is given and the phytogeographic relationships are discussed.—J. M. C.

Sulfuric acid as a fungicide.—KRAEMER[17] in experimenting with dilute sulfuric acid as a fungicide finds that solutions from 1 part to 500 to 1 part to 1000 are not injurious to ordinary field plants such as wild cherry, elder, ailanthus, yellow dock, abutilon, and others. Roses infected with mildew were sprayed several times with a solution of one part H_2SO_4 to 1000 water without injury and with the complete destruction of the mildew. This fungicide may prove especially useful in greenhouses where mildew is often very destructive to roses and where ordinary fungicides are not applicable since they spot and discolor the foliage.—H. HASSELBRING.

Chromosomes of Oenothera.—GEERTS[18] finds 14 chromosomes in *Oenothera Lamarckiana*. In connection with a brief paper he figures several somatic divisions as well as the heterotypic mitosis in the microspore and megaspore mother cells. BEER[19] found 14 chromosomes in *O. longiflora* and GATES[20] reported 14 in *O. lata*, but 20 or more in the *O. Lamarckiana* hybrid obtained from a cross of *O. Lamarckiana* with *O. lata*. GEERTS also notes the constricted shape of the chromosomes in the anaphase and telophase of mitosis.—R. R. GATES.

Secondary thickening in Pandanus.—SCHOUTE[21] has investigated the alleged secondary growth in the stem of Pandanus, and comes to the same conclusion as

---

[16] GLEASON, HENRY ALLAN, A botanical survey of the Illinois River valley sand region. Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist. **7**:149–194. 1907.

[17] KRAEMER, HENRY, Dilute sulphuric acid as a fungicide. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. **45**:157–163. 1906.

[18] GEERTS, J. M., Ueber die Zahl der Chromosomen von *Oenothera Lamarckiana*. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **25**:191–195. *pl. 6.* 1907.

[19] BEER, RUDOLF, On the development of the pollen grain and anther of some Onagraceae. Beih. Bot. Centralbl. **19**:286–313. *pls. 3–5.* 1905.

[20] GATES, R. R., Pollen development in hybrids of *Oenothera lata* × *O. Lamarckiana*, and its relation to mutation. BOT. GAZETTE **43**:81–115. *pls. 2–4.* 1907.

[21] SCHOUTE, J. C., Ueber die Verdickungsweise des Stammes von Pandanus. Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg II. **6**:115–137. *pls. 5–8.* 1907.